deserve continued

success.

We are endorsed by the public.

We only advertise facts.

> strive public.

Up to date everything.

Our system easy payments is a winner

Public confidence is a public trust.

We have no equal in the

Never Never Never have we sold so cheap.

Record Making

..SALE.. Will smash all former Records. The People's will outdo itself in surpassing the glorious Bargains that have made her famous and a household word to the housekeepers of Omaha, demonstrating to all that when it comes to Underselling the People's stands grandly preeminent-alone.

PEOPLE'S FURNITURE & CARPET CO.

You can buy from us anything in our house and

for same on the Easiest Terms. We guarantee our prices to be as low as any cash house in Omaha.

charge no interest and make no extra charge for credit.

OUR ----

Record Making ..SALE..

Will electrify the housekeepers-it will mystify our would-be competitors and mark a new era in cheap. ening the goods you need. It will give you an opportunity to furnish your homes. It will be a sale in which we will excel all our former grand Bargain triumphs.

PEOPLE'S FURNIFURE & CARPET CO.

Note These Prices--Space Forbids Giving a Larger List.

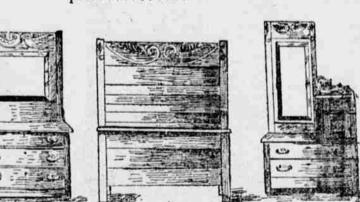
Solid Oak Sideboard

\$12.50

3-Piece Bedroom Set

> Square or Cheval G'ass, tull size bed, very large glass

Regular price \$30.00 Record making \$14.49



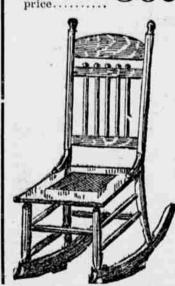
Mantle Folding Bed

Full size including a woven wire matress Regular price \$18.50. Record making \$10.25



Cane Seat Rocker High back finished light or dark

Regular price \$2 86c



Record Making Pr.ce \$13.49

Hard Coal Base Burner

credit at

cash prices old carpetbuy a

new one

on credit.

We have the finest line of Heaters

in Omaha.

Nothing succeeds like

success.

furnish your home

on easy terms Your

terms are our terms.

We want your patronage

19 departments to select

> courteous salesmen

OUR TERMS:

Cash or Monthly or Weekly Payments.

Open Monday and Saturday Evenings. Entire Building Brilliantly Lighted by Electricity.

Anthony Hope Tells How He Comes to Be a Novelist.

LIFE WORK ON METHODICAL LINES

A Romantie Story Teller Who Pursues His Craft with as Much System as a Bank Clerk-His Love of Sports.

(Copyright, 1895, by S. S. McClure, Limited.) The street in which is situated the house where Anthony Hope's literary labors are pursued is one of the dullest in London. This is Buckingham street, Strand, and from Hope's window one looks out on dismal brick houses, veiled for the most part in a dull and disspiriting mist. Yet it is from his room in this very street that Anthony Hope sends forth those works which for their debating room. I left Oxford in 1886 and came up to London and read law at Lincoln's kind of St. George of the pen triumphing over the dragon of British tedium.

He is a quiet man of gentle manners, unpretending, courteous, an English gentleman In one word, with a soft voice which drops at end of each sentence as though apologizing for the expression of some opinion which the person to whom he is speaking might contest. His workroom is furnished after the fashion of the study of an Oxford undergraduate, with a large bookcase filled with prize books, and in a corner by the fireplace a large writing table of the American fashion, in some disorder with papers, proofs and the general litter of the writer's craft.

"I am afraid," said Anthony Hope, "that my life has been a most commonplace one, and I do not remember a single adventure which has come into it at any time." He was born in Hackney in 1863. "Mine was a humdrum childhood. I lived in Hackney till I was 9 years old. I can remember no incidents of my life there. I read a great deal, but none of the books I read made any particular impression upon me. I was a late reader, but when I did know how to read t was my favorite occupation. Stay, I now remember that I was greatly impressed by "The Pilgrim's Progress." I used to take it up to bed with me and fall asleep to dream of Arabilian."

LIKED STORIES AND FOOT BALL. LIKED STORIES AND FOOT BALL. When Anthony Hope Hawkins, this being the full name of the writer known as Anthony Hope, was 9 years old, his father moved to Leatherhead, where he took over a school for boys, an establishment known as St. John's school and intended exclusively for the sons of clergymen. "I attended my father's school as a day boy. My father was a clergman, so that I was admissible also to St. John's school. At that time I was a great reader of Ballantyne, and perhaps my favorite book was 'The Three Middles.' my favorite book was 'The Three Middles.'
I had the usual number of fights with my schoolmates, but I assure you there was nothing Homeric about them. I had no ambitions. I never once wished to run away to sea. I had no thoughts of becoming a pirate or a highwayman or anything of the sort. I tust wanted to live my life quietly in a I just wanted to live my life quietly in a decorous way and to enjoy myself as much decorous way and to enjoy myself as much as possible whilst working at my lessons as satisfactorily as I could. But as a boy I got quite a passion for foot ball, a game of which I have ever since been very fond. At the

age of 13 I won a scholarship to Mariborough He had no idea of writing and no taste for literary work at this time in his life.

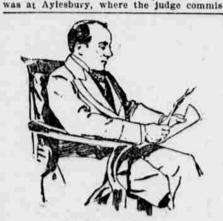
ANTHONY HOPE AT OXFORD. "I remained five years at the school and during the last two years of my life there I was a member of the college fifteen. I passed from Mariborough to Balliol college in oxford with an exhibition and the year after won a Balliol scholarship. That was in 1881. I enjoyed by 'warsity life immensely, and I look back on rooms in Balliol as the place where perhaps my happlest hours were spent. I worked for my examinations and I played games, but I never wrote. I did not even write poetry. I do not think that I ever wrote a verse of poetry in my life, with the solitary exception of a valentine. Indeed, I rarely read poetry. It seems to me that one My fight was a single-handed fight.

laxation I seat myself in my chair I take up the book that will exact in its perusal the lesser effort. I played hard and got into Balliol fifteen and helped my college to beat HARD SEARCH FOR A all the other colleges for two years run-

ning.
"At that time I had no other ambition than to gain admission to the bar. I worked

He took his degree in 1885, and remained 'up' during two terms, during which time he suppo ted hims if by coaching undergraduates. 'From the age of 15 I practically supported myself by my scholarships and exhibitions and I certainly made more money from the age of 15 to the age of 20 than I did during the five years between the ages of 20 and 25." HIS LIFE AS A LAWYER.

He made no particular friends at Oxford In 1886 another event occurred which helped source of to shape his life. "In that year I was ant way. to shape his life. "In that year I was elected president of the Oxford union, in suc cession to Lord Robert Cecil. I was a radical and bad often spoken on political ques-tions in the union debates. The office of president gave me readiness, a mental alert-ness, for I had to face the 'hecklers' of the Inn and the Middle Temple, living quietly at home with my people and hoping for but a fairly successful career at the bar. I was called to the bar at the be-ginning of 1887 and my first case



"ANTHONY HOPE."

sioned me to defend some ruffians who were indicted for a murderous assault on a police-man. They all got convicted, and very properly so. I was very nervous, I remember and, indeed, for a long time I felt very ner-vous when I got up to address the jury.

FIRST VENTURES AS AUTHOR. "My biggest cases were on election petions. I did very little criminal work, be cause I preferred to stay quietly at home in London to going about the country on a cir-cuit. I was not very successful at the bar, and for the first two years got very little work, so that it impressed itself upon me that I must look to some other source for ncreasing my income. It was then that I began to write. I never wrote for the papers, because I had no experience in journalism and my ambition was a higher one. In 1889 I wrote my first book, a novel entitled 'A Man of Mark.' I wrote it pretty quickly, although I had no experience in writing and without feeling any particular. without feeling any particular effort. As I did not hope to be able to find any publisher to take the risk of publishing the first work of an unknown writer, I produced the book at my own expense and published it on commission. It was a story about swindling company transactions and the scene was laid in one of the South American republics. It was fairly well received by the reviewers. Some of the critics praised it, others attacked it bitlerly. I cannot say that apart from a vague hope, I had at the time much expectation from literature as a profession, and, indeed, I wrote more for amusement than anything else. I looked on the bar as my career

"After writing 'The Man of Mark' I began writing short stories, which I sent round to the magazines. Almost all of them came

THE DISCOVERER OF ZENDA should read for relaxation, and to read poetry it was all alone. I was living at home, making a small and varying income at the for reading prose; so when in request of remaking a small and varying income at the bar. My average earnings from my profession during the first two years were very small indeed, but then one mustn't expect to

HARD SEARCH FOR A PUBLISHER. His next book was "Father Stafford. This was written in 1890. "I hawked it about amongst the publishers for a long time fairly hard, but beyond the ordinary work in essays I did not do any writing."

In vain. At last messis. It was a fairly hard, but beyond the ordinary work in and brought it out as a 6-shilling book. It never did any good and was not a financial success, which shows that the other pub-lishers were quite right in refusing it. I then returned once more to the writing of short stories and contributed fourteen fifteen to the Saturday issue of the St.

James Gazette. "Several of these stories," continued Mr. Hope, "were republished together with an-other in my volume entitled 'Sport Royal.' Literature had now become a subsidiary source of income and helped me in a pleas-

"My next book was 'Mr. Witt's Widow which I wrote in 1891 and published in 1892. It was very favorably reviewed and it sold fairly well as a 6-shilling book. But it did not in any degree improve my standing as a writer, for though the St. James Gazette continued to publish my stories, there were other editors of magazines who persistently refused my contributions."

STANDS FOR PARLIAMENT. In 1892 fate finally decided that Anthony Hope was to be a man who writes and not a "but man who talks. He made a great bid for And I pre-eminence as the latter. "That year was way. occupied by my parliamentary candidature for the southern division
of South Bucks, which I contested as a
liberal candidate against Viscount Curzon.
I had visited the division in the autumn of 1891, preparing my candidature. The greater part of the following year was similarly taken up. I remained in London writing and working at law, and in the evenings would take a train down to Bucks, address some noisy meetings and get the last train back to town. We had some very noisy meetings, but nothing striking or eventful occurred in connection with this campaign. In the intervals of briefs, which had then. become rather more frequent, I wrote my stories. My defeat was a foregone conclu-sion, and so I was not in the least surprised when I learned that I had been defeated by a majority of 1,000 votes. It was an interesting experience and gave me many good

"A Change of Air" was written in my law chambers at the Temple in 1893, and in the same year I published my novel, 'Half a Hero, a story dealing with colonial politics. It had only a small sale as a two-volume novel, but has done well as a 6-shilling vol-

"THE PRISONER OF ZENDA" AND THE "DOLLY DIALOGUES."

In the meanwhile Anthony Hope had struck out in an original line. Mr. Oswald Crawford was at that time editing the illustrated weekly paper, called Black and White, and had introduced as a novel feature into this paper a weekly story, told in the form of a dialogue. He relates that one day he received from a writer such a dialogue, which, when he had read it, convinced him that there was for this writer, whose name was literature. He at once wrote to Anthony Hope, that was the writer's name, and asked im to continue sending contributions of this

"After I had written 'Half a Hero,' I wrote The Prisoner of Zenda,' and history having fascinated me, I fashioned it in the form of a historical novel, that is to say, historical in one sense, for it is really a modern story of incident, the scene of which is laid in an imaginary republic. It was published by Arrowsmith and at first went very slowly. But the reviews were very favorable and did very well for it, and once it had got a start it went ahead. I think that there were sold 14,000 copies in England and nearly twice as many in America.' After writing "The Prisoner of Zenda" he

began contributing to the Westminster Gazette "The Dolly Dialogues." They were so greatly appreciated by the readers of the Gazette that the publishers of the paper immediately reprinted them in book form, and of this book brought out a first edition of not how then the publishers of contest.

HIS WORK PURE CREATION. "My dialogues are my pure creation, says Hope. He does not listen when in society, he has no hook in his hand, and no basket on his back. He goes to his head for his repartee, to his imagination for his plots. He moves largely in London society, but he closes rather than opens his ears.

The people whom he invites us to listen to are people that might be but are not. They are the own creations of his genius, people whom one would dearly love to meet in a drawling and vacuous society of bores.
"My book, 'The Godlin the Car,'" he con-"was begun before 'The Prisoner of Zenda,' but was put aside and finished after the latter."

Encouraged by his success, Anthony Hope gave up the bar in the spring of 1894, and de-cided to devote the future entirely to literature. He is a hard and a regular worker. He comes to his chambers in Buck-ingham street with the punctuality of a bank clerk. "I reach here at 9:45 in the morning and work on till 4 in the afternoon, or even later," said he. "I do not set myself any fixed task to be performed each day, work rather by time, and take what heaven sends. I am a quick worker, and, though I never rewrite, I revise carefully, and am

very fidgety over my work." He does not read greatly. "I have so little time for reading. When I can read I prefer novels, and my favorite authors are Meredith. Kipling and Stevenson. I am also very fond of Norris' work."

His pleasure in sports remains. "I have had to give up foot ball," this regretfully. "but I manage to get a little lawn tennis. And I go out a little into society, in a quiet I go out a little into society, very little I am afraid that I take very little I am afraid that I take very little

CONNUBIALITIES.

The British Parliament imposed a tax on bachelors in 1695, and again in 1795. The impost was repealed early in this century. Sims Reeves, the famous English tenor, has married a second wife. Reeves is now 73 years of age, and his bride is nearly 50 There is one thing about the new woman

that should be settled at once. Does she kneel when she proposes, or is she afraid of making her bloomers bag at the knees? Henry Veazle of Tacoma, aged 23, has made a sensation by marrying Kittle Kugensmith, 46, supposed until recently to be his stepmother. Old man Veazle had given all his property to Henry, and told the woman to go, as he had never married her legally. Mr. Joseph Matthews, who died a few days ago at Lakewood, N. J., was a believer in the scriptural injunction to increase and multiply. He had twenty-five children, cleven by his first wife and fourteen by his second, who, by the way, was a sister of his first help-

A Harrison, N. J., man had to pay \$500 for the privilege of marrying the woman of his choice. It was his second choice that was the trouble. His first choice demanded the cash to let him off, and he submitted with what grace he could command at the decision When the prudent girl gets engaged she

generally stops suggesting to the young man involved that there is a good play at the Elite theater this week, and encourages him instead to save up money enough to buy a Lord Dufferin's son, the earl of Ava, who traveled through this country last season, is oon to be married in London. The young lady is said to be clever and charming, and an heiress to a peerage as well as to a for-

An article in one of the October magazines An article in one of the October magazines shows the ultimate probability of a college woman's marriage to be 55 per cent, as compared to 90 per cent for other women. The Boston Journal, in this connection, suggests

Annual Convention of the Missouri Valley Association.

MARCH OF HOMEOPATHY IN THE WEST

Instructive Address by an Omaha Physician on the Growth and Importance of the Homeopathic School of Medicine.

The annual meeting of the Missouri Valley Homeopathic Medical association was held in Kansas City during the past week. In point of numbers the meeting was the largest in the history of the association, 200 physicians being present from Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa, Kansus and Nebraska. The open ing address, delivered by Dr. D. A. Foote of Omaha, president of the association, is spoken of in flattering terms by the press of Kansas

The doctor spoke in part as follows: "We are assembled today for the consider ation of a problem which is transcendent in all worldly comparisons, viz., the healing of the sick. Life is a fundamental question and our work, like the coral, is to make pos sible the flower and fruit of human hopes.

"The dignity of our calling lifts our professions above all the unseemly strifes and ambitions of men. We are the stewards of the temple of the soul-a temple whose ex quisite architecture and infinite beauty and symmetry fill us with wonder and admira-tion. If true stewards, there comes into our own souls, through long contemplation of this divinely wrought structure and through patient continuance in arduous details, a quality that blesses the souls as well as the bodies of mankind.

"The ripened years that crown the brows of our worthes are resplendent with the radiance of human love and divine glory. There is no joy that measures the conscious-ness of usefulness. There is no coin that ex-presses its value. 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.

"The Missouri Valley Homeopathic Medi-cal association, born in Omaha, the Gate City f the west and the central figure in the con stellation of cities that beautifies this valley—the exponent of western enterprise and American grit—the prophecy of that wonderful future when the fretting Missouri shall be a fettered canal, bearing upon its bosom be a fettered canal, bearing upon its boson a mighty commerce to enrich the cities that adorn its banks. It is well that Omaha was the birthplace of such a precocious child. "The paramount object of this association is the conservation and organization of all the forces of our school along the Missouri valley. Let us have here a body of physicians known as the department of the Missouri from will that shall be to our mediator.

souri, if you will, that shall be to our medical fraternity what Sherman's corps was to our country-progressive, aggressive, vic-torious. We have battles yet to fight in the name of modern medicine. Our opposition is always strong and often malicious. But we have forces to conquer a peace.

"Who is not proud of the Missourt institute? Who has not heard of the strength of the Hahnemann society of lowa? Is there

not a bright star attracting universal ad-miration in our silver state? Has not the en-thusiasm of Nebraska borne good cheer to our friends in Minnesota and the Dakotas? We are rich in resources, but we are now scgregated, weakened by divisions. We do not mass our forces in columns that go not mass our forces in columns that go after something and get it. In other words, we are not compassing the victories worthy of our cause as champions of twentieth cen-

tieth century shall not have reached his meridian glory before its sway is universal. "What has the first 100 years of homeop-athy to say for itself? Go to the halls of twenty colleges in our land, equipped for thorough study in all the sciences that per-

tain to the modern physician, graduating annually 500 physicians, and read the in scriptions over the doors, "For advanced medical education," "Similia Similibus Curantur." Go to 10,000 beds in 115 hospitals (a gain of fifty hospitals in five years) nd learn that our medicines are mild but

effective, our surgeons quiet but capable as proven by statistics, which invariably are in favor of our system as compared with 'Listen to the voices of 200,000 patients as

they pass out from sixty free dispensaries in the United States. Sit down and read over the table of contents of thirty-five of our medical journals, which are pouring out a flood of light into every corner of the medical world. Listen to the wisdom the medical world. Listen to the wisdon and eloquence concentrated in 122 homeop pathic societies within our borders. Go to the palaces, the huts, the executive mansions and the penal and eleemosynary insti-tutes and hear the verdict of the sick; "We hold for the plaintiff, because he indorses homeopathic law and conserves human

"These are some of the results of the first entury of homeopathy. What a record for 100 years, what a phophesy for the twentieth century. And yet there are gentlemen of the old school who assert that homeopathy is dying out.
"The first point to emphasize is organiza-

en. Unite our forces. Let us feel the touch elbows that steady us and do not push us back in a mob-like scramble. Let us he legislatures of our several states, ONE EFFECT OF THE SPOILS SYSTEM.

"With all the facts and argu-ments on our side, is not the recognition in state institutions most reductant. The spoils system has someing to do with this, but we are recognized in many states, without the use of this cor-rupt argument. The American people love iberty, and the slogan of Taxation without epresentation' has yet a magic power. Our oatrons have a right to have the medicine of their choice prescribed by competent physicians of our school to their unfortunate friends in our asylums and charitable institu

"We shall hear during this meeting some

"We shall hear during this meeting some very cheering reports from Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, and Minnesota, but justice has not been given us yet, and we lower the dignity of our cause to accept anything less. We should organize to secure the complete control of at least one large public institution in Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Colorado. In the interest of humanity, and because of the beneest of humanity, and because of the beneficence of our system in the saving of hu-man life, we should have control of all the public medical charities. As fast as we gain opportunities to show results our arguments re unanswerable. A recent committee of the county commissioners in Chicago said anofficially that it was to the interest of the laxpayers as well as the patients that Cook Courty hospital should be given entirely to the control of our school, so marked was the periority of our methods of saving life, and reducing the number of days of illness. "Homeopathy is the name written upon the standards of an earnest body of broad-minded physicisms, surgeons, scientists, who are enlisted to lead medicine to the highest

possibilities.
"One of the missions of this association is to emphasize the fact that our physicians are the peers of any in sanitary science, in surgery, in microscopy, chemistry, and the various specialties which go to make up the equipments of modern medicine. It has been pations. pared to 90 per cent for other women. The Boston Journal, in this connection, suggests that some one collect similar statistics with regard to college men. That side of the subject has been sadly neglected hitherto.

A triple wedding was celebrated in Indianapolis on the 29th ult. The three brides were Misses Ada, May and Cora Brannan, and were grooms were Joseph Koss, William McDougall and John W. Ballard, and they were mated in the order named. The first named bride has a twin brother, and the last are twins. The father of the brides is one of the three sets of twins.

of our cause as champions of twentieth century medicine, of twentieth century medicine. It has been the earnest effort of your humble officers to give an object lesson on this versatility in the give an object lesson on this versatility in the program prepared for our three days' seession. I wish to thank my worthy co-laborers for their ready response. Time forbids me to the strictest sect, a Pharisee in zeal, the and seven local unions afflisted with the give an object lesson on this versatility in the give an object lesson on this versatility in the give an object lesson on this versatility in the give an object lesson on this versatility in the father of unit the carnest effort of your humble officers to give an object lesson on this versatility in the give an object lesson on this versatility in the give an object lesson on this versatility in the father of unit the earnest effort of your humble officers to give an object lesson on this versatility in the give an object lesson on this versatility in the give an object lesson on this versatility in the father of unit the earnest effort of your humble officers to give an object lesson on this versatility in the father of unit the earnest effort of your humble officers.

There days 'easion.

I wish to thank my worthy co-laborers for their ready response. Time forbids me to general commission of ermany, having a total wodownking trades, with 51,216 mem, and the protone this adversable of the pr

of our bureau work, to give to our discusrions conciseness of statement and scientific accuracy. "I have freely given my time and strength in the most pleasant work of arousing enthuslasm and enlisting our forces in this asso-

No one knows just how much work this has been. "I am repaid a thousand fold by the most am repaid a thousand fold by the most kind and effective response of my brother physicians. I cannot conceal the intenso pleasure I feel in this most auspicious meet-ing. I have felt an inspiration to aid in starting this project. And now may an All Wise Providence guide us in our efforts to promote the welfare of humanity through the potent instrumentality of modern medicine."

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

About 1,850,000 square yards of looking class are manufactured in Europe annually. George Estinghouse, patentee of the brake which bears his name, has made over \$20,-000,000 from his invention. The income of the industrial population of Great Britain has grown in fifty years three times faster than the population itself. Forty locomotives are to be construced at

he Baldwin works for the Russian govern-South Carolina now has three times as many cotton mills as she had four years ago. The capital to construct and operate them mostly,

comes from the north. The annual report of the German-American Typographia, just issued, shows 1.092 members in good standing in twenty local unions. a loss of about 100 members during he last year, cwing principally to the introduction of typesetting machines.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron and

Steel Workers is rapidly regaining the strength it had before the big Homestead battle. Many new lodges have been formed during the past few months. Some of them are in mills where the manufacturers refuse o recognize the organization. The Tremont & Suffolk corporation of Lowell is building a new mill that will give

employment to 400 extra hands. The Massachusetts, the Merrimac, the Lawrence and other large mills are increasing their plants and the Hamilton Manufacturing company is building a \$100,000 storehouse. The Illinois Central Railway company is a very live corporation. It is looking out for its own interests, primarily, but incidentally it is doing a good deal for the public. For

instance, the industrial commission of the road last year located thirty-four manufacturing establishments along the line, which have an aggregate capital of \$4,000,000. Three hundred men, women and children have gone hop picking in the Pleasanton, Cal., fields, under the auspices of the Labor bureau and the San Francisco co-op-erative commonwealth. They will be pro-

vided with free lodging in tents, and meals will be supplied at 10 cents each. The pro-visions have been denated by business houses, and it is proposed to put the tenets of socialism into practical effect as far as possible. The recent examination for candidates for

positions in the government printing office resulted, in the case of pressmen, in the establishing of an almost unprecedentedia good record, every applicant securing an average of 100 per cent. Of those who were examined as compositors, 63 per cent passed; as pressmen, all passed as bookbinders, 67 per cent, and as skilled laborers, 79 per cent.
Telegraphers are alarmingly subject to consumption, according to the British Medical Journal. Out of 100 deaths among all adult males in England, 13.8 are due to consumption; out of 100 deaths among the grind-ers in the cutlery trade, 33.1 are due to it;